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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@hittgaines.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/010,656

**Applicant(s)**

DMOCHOWSKI ET AL.

**Examiner**

MARISSA LIU

**Art Unit**

3694

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CIS)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6 and 8-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seltzer et al., US Patent Number: 6,741,989, in view of Cummings, Jr., US Patent No. 5,301,105, Warady et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,067,522, and Narayanan et al., US Patent No. 2003/0046422 A1, further in view of Official Notice.
3. As per claim 1, Seltzer et al. teaches a method for centralizing the capital expenditure approval process for expenditures by employees in the various departments of a company comprising the parts of each step of:

b) determining factors which are to be considered as a prerequisite to an approval of a plurality of capital expenditures, at least one capital expenditure (see column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29, where “approve or disapprove of a proposed expenditure within the partnership based on the risk factor table” and “including key factors partners should be aware of, an authorization for expenditure” is equivalent of “determining factors which are to be considered as a prerequisite to an approval of a plurality of capital expenditures”);

c) using the factors of step b) (see column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29); for each capital expenditure of the plurality of capital expenditures (column 2, lines 23-38; column 4, lines 1-9; column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29);

d) creating a database for the online computer system which stores, the factors which are to be considered of step c)(column 1, lines 40-54, column 2, lines 48-53, column 4, lines 31-54, claim 1);

e) inputting into the online system information about a desired capital expenditure which wants to incur the capital expenditure, and the factors, of the desired capital expenditure, the desired capital expenditure being one of the plurality of the capital expenditures (column 5, lines 41-67, claim 15 and column 2, lines 48-54, where “input web pages for the insertion of updated partnership business data wherein at least one of the forms includes an add authorization of expenditure form, where the updated partnership business data is stored within said database” is equivalent of “inputting into the online system information about a desired capital expenditure which wants to incur the capital expenditure”);

f) of the desired capital expenditure with the database the desired capital expenditure (column 2, lines 23-38; column 4, lines 1-9; column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29);

Seltzer et al. fails to teach the following parts of each step:

a) identifying a number of departments within the company;

b) sought by employees in each department;

- c) to further determine a number of levels of approvals required;
- d) an identification of the departments, and the levels of approvals;
- e) including a department, which are to be considered as a prerequisite of the approval;
- f) using the online computer system to compare the department identification of the department which wants to incur the capital expenditure inputted in step e) and the factors which are to be considered as the prerequisite of the approval and generating a table of requisite approvers for based on at least a requisite number of approvals; and
- g) electronically routing the inputted information to each of the requisite approvers.

Cummings, Jr. teaches the following parts of each step:

- a) identifying a number of departments within the company (see column 8, lines 5-8 of Cummings, Jr., where “Identification 71 are made by designees such as authorized personnel within a company personnel department” is equivalent of “identifying a defined number of departments within the company”);
- d) an identification of the departments (see column 1, lines 20-29 and column 8, lines 5-8 of Cummings, Jr.);
- e) including a department (see column 4, lines 10-14 of Cummings, Jr.);
- f) using the online computer system to compare the department identification (see column 7, lines 41-47, 61-65 and column 8, lines 1-20 of Cummings, where “central processing system or a personal computer” is equivalent of “computer system”);

Warady et al. teaches the following parts of each step:

- b) sought by employees in each department (see column 5, lines 42-45 and column 13, lines 8-13 of Warady, where “benefit table corresponding to a flexible spending account” is equivalent of “expenditures”);
- c) to further determine a number of levels of approvals required (column 5, lines 6-13; column 5, line 65-column 6, line 11; column 13, lines 9-23).
- d) the levels of approvals (see column 13, lines 8-13 of Warady, where “prerequisites are required to provided by the employee for approval” is equivalent of “the requisite levels of approvals”);
- e) which are to be considered as prerequisite of the approval (column 5, lines 6-13; column 5, line 65-column 6, line 11; column 13, lines 9-23);
- f) and the factors which are to be considered as the prerequisite of the approval with the database based on at least a requisite number of approval (see column 5, lines 34-49, where “table corresponding to a flexible spending” is equivalent of “table for said expenditure”; column 5, lines 6-13; column 5, line 65-column 6, line 11; column 13, lines 9-23) generating a table of requisite approvers for the expenditure (see column 5, lines 34-49, where “table corresponding to a flexible spending” is equivalent of “table for said expenditure”);

Narayanan et al. teach the following step:

- g) electronically routing the inputted information to each of the requisite approvers (see page 4-5, paragraph 0047, where “routing methods are systems disclosed herein can thus enable such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons” is equivalent of “electronically routing to each of the requisite approvers”).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate identifying a number of departments within the company, an identification of the departments, including a department and using the online computer system to compare the department identification features of Cummings, Jr. into the method of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the features for the purpose of providing integrated service, because the feature reduces time, direct cost and indirect cost often incurred through duplication of tests, excessive paperwork (see column 2, lines 22-27 of Cummings, Jr.).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate sought by employees in each department, to further determine a number of levels of approvals required, the levels of approvals, which are to be considered as prerequisite of the approval, generating a table of requisite approvers for said expenditure and the factors which are to be considered as the prerequisite of the approval with the database based on at least a requisite number of approval features of Warady et al. into the method of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate features for the purpose of obviating one or more of the problems due to limitations, i.e. wasted time and human error by an employee providing inconsistent information, and disadvantages of the related art, because standardized forms reduce the human error (see column 2, lines 24-53 of Warady).

It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate electronically routing the inputted information to each of the requisite approvers feature of Narayanan et al. into the method of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate using electronically routing the inputted information feature

for the purpose of permitting to construct the object y dynamically downloading the associated processing information corresponding to data received from an external data source, because it enables such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons or systems by associating the routing slip and the approval conditions with the document (see abstract and pages 4-5, paragraph 0047 of Narayanan et al.).

Official Notice is taken that of the department which wants to incur the capital expenditure inputted in step e) feature is old and well known in corporate industry as a convenient way to for obviating one or more of the problems due to limitations, i.e. wasted time and human error by an employee providing inconsistent information, and disadvantages of the related art, because standardized forms reduce the human error or to make the capital expenditure approval process more efficient. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature to the capital expenditure approval process.

4. As per claim 2, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. teach claim 1 described above. Cummings, Jr., further teaches the method wherein the step of identifying a number of departments includes the step of identifying all of the departments (see column 22, claim 56).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate using identifying department feature of Cummings, Jr. into the combined method of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate identifying department feature for the purpose of providing integrated service, because the feature reduces time, direct cost and



indirect cost often incurred through duplication of tests, excessive paperwork (see column 2, lines 22-27).

5. As per claim 3, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. teach claim 1 described above. Seltzer et al. further teaches the factors which must be considered are the nature of the item to be purchased and the cost of the item (see column 3, lines 28-36, where “operating expenses” is equivalent of “cost of the item”).

6. As per claim 4, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. et al. teach claim 1 described above. Narayanan et al. further teaches the method wherein the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner (see page 2, paragraph 0023 and page 6, claim 16, where “subsequent object router” is equivalent of “routed in a sequential manner”).

It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature of Narayanan et al. into the combined method of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature for the purpose of permitting to construct the object y dynamically downloading the associated processing information corresponding to data received from an external data source, because it enables such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons or systems by associating the routing slip and the approval conditions with the document (see abstract and pages 4-5, paragraph 0047 of Narayanan et al.).

7. As per claim 5, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. et al. teach claim 1 described above. Seltzer et al. further teaches the method is performed by a computer system (see column 1, lines 5-11, where “computer network-based system is equivalent of “computer system” of Seltzer et al.).

8. As per claim 6, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. et al. teach claim 1 described above. Seltzer et al. further teaches the method is incorporated into software (see column 2, lines 18-26, where “program” is equivalent of “software”).

10. As per claim 8, Seltzer et al. teaches a method for centralizing the capital expenditure approval process for expenditures by employees in the various departments of a company comprising the parts of each step of:

b) determining factors which are to be considered as a prerequisite to an approval of a plurality of capital expenditures, at least one capital expenditure (see column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29, where “approve or disapprove of a proposed expenditure within the partnership based on the risk factor table” and “including key factors partners should be aware of, an authorization for expenditure” is equivalent of “determining factors which are to be considered as a prerequisite to an approval of a plurality of capital expenditures”);

c) using the factors of step b) (see column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29); for each capital expenditure of the plurality of capital

expenditures (column 2, lines 23-38; column 4, lines 1-9; column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29);

d) creating a database for the online computer system which stores, the factors which are to be considered of step c)(column 1, lines 40-54, column 2, lines 48-53, column 4, lines 31-54, claim1);

e) inputting into the online system information about a desired capital expenditure which wants to incur the capital expenditure, and the factors, of the desired capital expenditure, the desired capital expenditure being one of the plurality of the capital expenditures (column5, lines 41-67, claim 15 and column 2, lines 48-54, where “input web pages for the insertion of updated partnership business data wherein at least one of the forms includes an add authorization of expenditure form, where the updated partnership business data is stored within said database” is equivalent of “inputting into the online system information about a desired capital expenditure which wants to incur the capital expenditure”);

f) of the desired capital expenditure with the database the desired capital expenditure (column 2, lines 23-38; column 4, lines 1-9; column 3, lines 9-11, column 2, lines 46-53, and column 6, lines 45-61, claim 29);

h) generating an approval notification or a non-approval notification of the desired capital expenditure (column 3, lines 12-21; column 4, lines 31-38; column 5, lines 41-67; column 6, line 45-column 7, line 18); and

i) if the one computer system generates the non-approval notification (column 3, lines 12-21; column 4; column 5, lines 41-67; column 6, line 45-column 7, line 18);

i) resubmitting, into the online computer system, information about the desired capital expenditure (Figs. 1-8; column 8, lines 17-23; column 3, lines 12-21; column 4; column 5, lines 41-67; column 6, line 45-column 7, line 18); and

ii) submitting new information pertaining to the desired capital expenditure (Figs. 1-8; column 3, lines 12-21; column 4, lines 31-38; column 5, lines 41-67; column 6, line 45-column 7, line 18);.

Seltzer et al. fails to teach the following parts of each step:

- a) identifying a number of departments within the company;
- b) sought by employees in each department;
- c) to further determine a number of levels of approvals required;
- d) an identification of the departments, and the levels of approvals;
- e) including a department, which are to be considered as a prerequisite of the approval;
- f) using the online computer system to compare the department identification of the department which wants to incur the capital expenditure inputted in step e) and the factors which are to be considered as the prerequisite of the approval and generating a table of requisite approvers for based on at least a requisite number of approvals; and
- g) electronically routing the inputted information to each of the requisite approvers.

Cummings, Jr. teaches the following parts of each step:

- a) identifying a number of departments within the company (see column 8, lines 5-8 of Cummings, Jr., where "Identification 71 are made by designees such as authorized personnel within a company personnel department" is equivalent of "identifying a defined number of departments within the company");

- d) an identification of the departments (see column 1, lines 20-29 and column 8, lines 5-8 of Cummings, Jr.);
- e) including a department (see column 4, lines 10-14 of Cummings, Jr.);
- f) using the online computer system to compare the department identification (see column 7, lines 41-47, 61-65 and column 8, lines 1-20 of Cummings, where “central processing system or a personal computer” is equivalent of “computer system”);

Warady et al. teaches the following parts of each step:

- b) sought by employees in each department (see column 5, lines 42-45 and column 13, lines 8-13 of Warady, where “benefit table corresponding to a flexible spending account” is equivalent of “expenditures”);
- c) to further determine a number of levels of approvals required (column 5, lines 6-13; column 5, line 65-column 6, line 11; column 13, lines 9-23).
- d) the levels of approvals (see column 13, lines 8-13 of Warady, where “prerequisites are required to provided by the employee for approval” is equivalent of “the requisite levels of approvals”);
- e) which are to be considered as prerequisite of the approval (column 5, lines 6-13; column 5, line 65-column 6, line 11; column 13, lines 9-23);
- f) and the factors which are to be considered as the prerequisite of the approval with the database based on at least a requisite number of approval (see column 5, lines 34-49, where “table corresponding to a flexible spending” is equivalent of “table for said expenditure”; column 5, lines 6-13; column 5, line 65-column 6, line 11; column 13, lines 9-23) generating a table of requisite approvers for the expenditure (see column 5, lines

34-49, where “table corresponding to a flexible spending” is equivalent of “table for said expenditure”);

Narayanan et al. teach the following step:

g) electronically routing the inputted information to each of the requisite approvers (see page 4-5, paragraph 0047, where “routing methods are systems disclosed herein can thus enable such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons” is equivalent of “electronically routing to each of the requisite approvers”).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate identifying a number of departments within the company, an identification of the departments, including a department and using the online computer system to compare the department identification features of Cummings, Jr. into the method of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the features for the purpose of providing integrated service, because the feature reduces time, direct cost and indirect cost often incurred through duplication of tests, excessive paperwork (see column 2, lines 22-27 of Cummings, Jr.).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate sought by employees in each department, to further determine a number of levels of approvals required, the levels of approvals, which are to be considered as prerequisite of the approval, generating a table of requisite approvers for said expenditure and the factors which are to be considered as the prerequisite of the approval with the database based on at least a requisite number of approval features of Warady et al. into the method of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate features for the purpose of obviating

one or more of the problems due to limitations, i.e. wasted time and human error by an employee providing inconsistent information, and disadvantages of the related art, because standardized forms reduce the human error (see column 2, lines 24-53 of Warady).

It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate electronically routing the inputted information to each of the requisite approvers feature of Narayanan et al. into the method of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate using electronically routing the inputted information feature for the purpose of permitting to construct the object y dynamically downloading the associated processing information corresponding to data received from an external data source, because it enables such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons or systems by associating the routing slip and the approval conditions with the document (see abstract and pages 4-5, paragraph 0047 of Narayanan et al.).

Official Notice is taken that of the department which wants to incur the capital expenditure inputted in step e) feature is old and well known in corporate industry as a convenient way to for obviating one or more of the problems due to limitations, i.e. wasted time and human error by an employee providing inconsistent information, and disadvantages of the related art, because standardized forms reduce the human error or to make the capital expenditure approval process more efficient. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature to the capital expenditure approval process.

11. As per claim 9, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., and Narayanan et al. teach claim 8 described above. Cummings, Jr., further teaches the method wherein the step of

identifying a number of departments includes the step of identifying all of the departments (see column 22, claim 56).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the step of identifying a number of departments includes the step of identifying all of the departments feature of Cummings, Jr. into the combined method of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice, and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the step of identifying a number of departments includes the step of identifying all of the departments feature for the purpose of providing integrated service, because the feature reduces time, direct cost and indirect cost often incurred through duplication of tests, excessive paperwork (see column 2, lines 22-27).

12. As per claim 10, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. teach claim 8 described above. Seltzer et al. further teaches the factors which must be considered are the nature of the item to be purchased and the cost of the item (see column 3, lines 28-36, where “operating expenses” is equivalent of “cost of the item”).

13. As per claim 11, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. teach claim 8 described above. Narayanan et al. further teaches the method wherein the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner (see page 2, paragraph 0023 and page 6, claim 16, where “subsequent object router” is equivalent of “routed in a sequential manner”).

It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature of Narayanan et al. into the combined method of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et



al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature for the purpose of permitting to construct the object y dynamically downloading the associated processing information corresponding to data received from an external data source, because it enables such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons or systems by associating the routing slip and the approval conditions with the document (see abstract and pages 4-5, paragraph 0047 of Narayanan et al.). of "table for said expenditure").

14. As per claim 12, claim 12 is equivalent of claim 1. Please refer to claim 1 described above.

15. As per claim 13, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. teach claim 12 described above. Cummings, Jr., further teaches the system wherein the step of identifying a defined number of departments includes the step of identifying all of the departments (see column 22, claim 56).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate using identifying department feature of Cummings, Jr. into the combined system of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate identifying department feature for the purpose of providing integrated service, because the feature reduces time, direct cost and indirect cost often incurred through duplication of tests, excessive paperwork (see column 2, lines 22-27).

16. As per claim 14, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. teach claim 12 described above. Seltzer et al. further teaches the factors which must be considered are the nature of the item to be purchased and the cost of the item (see column 3, lines 28-36, where “operating expenses” is equivalent of “cost of the item”).

17. As per claim 15, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., and Narayanan et al. teach claim 12 described above. Narayanan et al. further teaches the system wherein the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner (see page 2, paragraph 0023 and page 6, claim 16, where “subsequent object router” is equivalent of “routed in a sequential manner”).

It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature of Narayanan et al. into the combined method of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., Official Notice and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature for the purpose of permitting to construct the object y dynamically downloading the associated processing information corresponding to data received from an external data source, because it enables such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons or systems by associating the routing slip and the approval conditions with the document (see abstract and pages 4-5, paragraph 0047 of Narayanan et al.). of “table for said expenditure”).

18. As per claim 16, claim 16 is equivalent of claim 8. Please refer to claim 8 described above.

19. As per claim 17, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., and Narayanan et al. teach claim 16 described above. Cummings, Jr., further teaches the computer data signal wherein the instructions for identifying a number of departments includes the instructions of identifying all of the departments (see column 22, claim 56 of Cummings and column 9 and lines 45-58 of Warady et al.).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate computer data signal wherein for identifying a number of departments include of identifying all of the departments feature of Cummings, Jr. into the combined system of Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., and Narayanan et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate computer data signal wherein for identifying a number of departments includes of identifying all of the departments feature for the purpose of providing integrated service, because the feature reduces time, direct cost and indirect cost often incurred through duplication of tests, excessive paperwork (see column 2, lines 22-27).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the instructions feature of Warady et al. into the computer data signal of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the instructions for the purpose of obviating one or more of the problems due to limitations, i.e. wasted time and human error by an employee providing inconsistent information, and disadvantages of the related art, because standardized forms reduce the human error (see column 2, lines 24-53 of Warady).

20. As per claim 18, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., and Narayanan et al. teach claim 16 described above. Seltzer et al. further teaches the factors which must be considered are

the nature of the item to be purchased and the cost of the item (see column 3, lines 28-36, where “operating expenses” is equivalent of “cost of the item”).

21. As per claim 19, Seltzer et al., Cummings, Jr., Warady et al., and Narayanan et al. teach claim 16 described above. Narayanan et al. further teaches the computer data signal wherein the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner (see page 2, paragraph 0023 and page 6, claim 16, where “subsequent object router” is equivalent of “routed in a sequential manner”).

It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature of Narayanan et al. into the computer data signal of Seltzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the inputted information is routed to the requisite approvers in a sequential manner feature for the purpose of permitting to construct the object y dynamically downloading the associated processing information corresponding to data received from an external data source, because it enables such approval processes to be automated across a network of approving persons or systems by associating the routing slip and the approval conditions with the document (see abstract and pages 4-5, paragraph 0047 of Narayanan et al.).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 8-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARISSA LIU whose telephone number is (571)270-1370. The examiner can normally be reached on IFP.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on 571-272-6712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/M. L./  
Examiner, Art Unit 3694

/James P Trammell/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3694